

WIZA, Jozef; BACZYK, Stefan; RYCHLY, Benon

Studies on iodo-polyvinyl alcohol-boric acid. Preliminary evaluation of blue iodine complexes with special reference to their bacteriological properties. Acta Pol. pharm. 20 no.6:455-457 '63.

1. Z Katedry i Zakladu Mikrobiologii Lekarskiej Akademii Medycznej w Poznaniu (Kierownik: prof. dr med. J. Wiza) i z Katedry i Zakladu Chemii Ogolnej Akademii Medycznej w Poznaniu (Kierownik: doc. dr S. Baczyk).

RYCHLY, J

"Problems of producing gas by low-temperature carbonization and possibilities of its utilization in the chemical industry; bases for the development of this new industry in Poland."

p.98 (Koks, Smola, Gaz, Vol. 3, no. 3, May/June 1958

Monthly Index of East Europeans Accessions (EEAI) LC VOL. 8, NO. 1, Jan 59

RYC 11/13-5

Wojciechowski
Krzysztof

A. Kreglewski

II

RYCHLY, J.

"The problem of low-carbonization coke."

p. 49 (Chemik) Vol. 10, no. 2, Feb. 1957
Warsaw, Poland

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

RYCHLY, J.

Fuel Abstracts
Vol. 15 No. 3
Mar. 1954
Carbonisation

2000. LOW TEMPERATURE CARBONISATION GAS FROM LURGI OVENS.
Rychly, J. and Zieliński, H. (Przegl. gorn. (Min. Rev.), Aug. 1953, vol. 9,
289-292). Properties of the gas are given in particular gas from Lurgi
ovens without diaphragms. Improvement of gas quality by using oxygen
instead of air in the burners with separate circulation of gases in a dryer,
or by recuperative heating instead of a combustion chamber, are discussed
with flow diagrams. Methods of obtaining gasoline from the gases are
included. (L).

6-15-54
800

RYCHLOWSKI, Zbigniew

Radiological therapy of malignant tumors in children. Polski
przegl. radiol. 20 no.1:53-62 Jan-Feb 56.

1. Z Zakladu Radiologii Lekarskiej A M w Warszawie Kier. prof
zw. dr. nauk med. W. Zawadowski W-wa, Chalubinskiego 5, Zaklad
Radiol. A. M.

(NEOPIASMS, in infant and child,
radiother. (Pol))

(RADIOTHERAPY, in various diseases,
cancer in child. (Pol))

RYCHLY, Jan

Studies on the hardening process of briquetted coke. Koks
8 no.6:191-199 D '63.

1. Instytut Chemicznej Przetwórcy Węgla, Zabrze.

RYCHLY, Jan

Low-temperature carbonization of bituminous from brown coal. Jerzy Kowalski and Jan Rychly. *Przegląd Górniczy* 9:10, 76-80 (1963).—The influence of NaOH was studied on yields of pitch subjected to low-temp. carbonization. Various constituents of peat were examined from the same standpoint. Cellulose-aliphatic derivatives, cellulose derivatives, and waxes show the tendency to yield a higher percentage of primary pitch (cellulose 200-300%). However, lignins and the aromatic derivatives of lignins contribute to the decrease of yield of primary pitch. These findings also hold true for brown coal. The influence of NaOH upon the yield of primary pitch is a function of the composition of coal and therefore depends on the rank of coal. A. I. P.

RYCHLY, J.

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Treatment of Solid Mineral Fuels.

H-22

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 5, 1958, 15682.

Author : Nadziakiewicz J., Zielinski, R., Rychly J., Kornas H.

Inst : Institute of Chemical Processing of Coal.

Title : Production of Metallurgical Coke from Non-Coking Coal.

Orig Pub: Koks, smola, gaz, 1957, 2, No 2, 41-47.

Abstract: According to a method developed, on laboratory and pilot-plant scale, by the Institute of Chemical Processing of Coal (Poland) for the production of metallurgical coke from non-coking coal, the initial fuel-grade coal is subjected to low temperature carbonization and the resulting semicoke is comminuted and made into briquettes, after adding low temperature carbonization tar as a binder. The briquettes undergo a thermal treatment (oxidation) after

Card : 1/3

POLAND / Chemical Technology. Processing of Solid Fossil Fuels. H-22

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 23, 1958, 79014.

Author : ~~Rychly J.~~, Tront, G.

Inst : Not given.

Title : The Dry Distillation of a Polish Surface Turf in Semi-Industrial Units of Various Types.

Orig Pub: Koks, smola, gaz, 1957, 2, No 5, 173-180.

Abstract: The experimental semi-carbonization of surface turf in a tunnel, in retort ovens and Swentoslawski's oven is described. On the basis of the results obtained, it is suggested that one should use in industry the Swentoslawski's unit or retort ovens depending on the required quality of semi-coke.

Card 1/1

RYCHLY, JAN

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 8
Apr. 25, 1954
Fuels and Carbonization Products

Low-temperature gas from Lurgi ovens. Jan Rychly
and Henryk Zieliński. *Przebud Górniczy* 9, 280-282 (1953).
A review on properties and utilization of coal gas obtained
in the first stage of high-temp. coking, i.e. at a temp. in
which there is no cracking. F. J. Hendel

9-16-54
JJP

RYCHNIAK, Stefan

Electronic scanner equipment of electric heating for passenger cars, Przegl.kolej.mechan. 14 no.7:214-217 J1 '62.

1. Centralny Ośrodek Badań i Rozwoju Techniki Kolejowej, Warszawa.

RYCHNOVA, D.

"Fairy tales of the nations of the world in a series issued by the Belles-Lettres Publishing House in Moscow."

p. 225 (Cesky Lid) Vol. 44, no. 5, 1957
Prague, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

RYCHNOVA, D.

Methods for recording folk prose. p. 123.
(Cesky Lid, Vol. 44, no. 3, 1957. Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

RYCHNOVA, D.

"Wars with the Turks in the folklore of eastern Moravia." (p.36). NARODOPINSKY
VESTNIK CESKOSLOVANSKY. (Narodopisna spolecnost ceskoslovanska) Praha. Vol. 33,
No. 1/2, 1953.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 8, Aug 1954.

RYCHNOVA, D

"Studies of folk songs and dialects in the Chodsko area." (p.101). NARODOPINSKY
VESTNIK CESKOSLOVANSKY. (Narodopisna spolecnost ceskoslovanska) Praha. Vol. 33,
No. 1/2, 1953.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 8, Aug 1954.

Rychnovska-Soudkova M.

CZECH

1957. The quantitative determination of gutta-percha in plants. M. Rychnovska-Soudkova (Ceskosl. Biol. 1953, 2 (5), 308-307; Referativnyi Zh. Khim., 1954, Abstr. No. 32,033).—A sample (140 to 255 mg) of dried ground plant material is extracted with benzene, the extract is evaporated to dryness and the residue is treated with 25 ml of 90 per cent ethanol and set aside for 24 hr. The film of gutta-percha is filtered off, dried at 40° C and then dried in a desiccator until the wt. is constant. The precision is ± 1 per cent.

E. Havas

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174 21

RYCHHOVSKA-SOUDEKOVÁ, M.; RYBNICEK, K.

Study of the glycidic metabolism of the plant of Evonymus verrucosa Scop. in relation to the formation of gutta. p. 355
CESKOSLOVENSKÁ BOTANIKA, Vol. 3, No. 6, Nov. 1954

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (REAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1955
Uncl.

RYCHNOVSKÁ - SOUDKOVÁ MILOVA

CZECH

The mineral nutrition of *Drosera rotundifolia*. II. The sorption of inorganic nitrogen by the roots. Milena Rychnovská-Soudková (Masarykova Univ., Brno, Czech.). *Vegeta.* 20, 1955, 1054; cf. C. I. 49, 7067a. Young seedlings of *D. rotundifolia* (L.) were grown in Knop's soln. with an increasing amt. of NO_3^- and NH_4^+ salts at different pH values. NO_3^- stimulated growth in acid soln. but no stimulation was observed in the alk. soln.; NH_4^+ showed the opposite effect. This difference is attributed to ampholytical character of proteins of L whose isoelec. point was found at pH 4. It is supposed to use inorg. N similarly as the N obtained by carnivorous mechanism. K. M.

RYCHNOVSKA-SOUDKOVA, MILENA

The influence of insolation on the production of gutta in *Euonymus verrucosus*. Milena Rychnovská-Soudková (Masarykova Univ., Brno, Czech.). *Preslia* 27, 407-10 (1955). Although the different intensity of sun rays has great influence on the anatomic structure of *E. verrucosa*, no change in the content of gutta was found. Extn. method according to R. was used for the gutta detn. K. Macek MD

RYCHNOVSKA * SOUDKOVA, M.

Regulatory capacity of plants as an indicator of the acidity amplitude of their natural occurrence. p. 662.

Bratislava, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 13, no. 9, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions EEAI), LC. Vol. 9, no. 2.
Feb. 1960. Uncl.

RYCHNOVSKA, M.; BARTOS, J.

Measurement of photosynthesis by the dry weight increment
of samples composed of leaf segments. *Biologia plantarum*
4 no.2:91-97. '62.

1. Botanical Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of
Sciences, Brno, Stara 18 (for Rychnovska).
2. Laboratory of Algal Research, Institute of Microbiology
of the Czechoslovak Academy of sciences, Trebon,
Dukelska 145 (for Bartos).

RYCHNOVSKA-SOUDKOVA, Milena

Study of the reversibility of the water saturation deficit
as a method of causal phytogeography. Biologia plantarum
5 no.3:175-180 '63.

1. Botanical Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of
Sciences, Brno, Stara 18.

RYCHNEVSKY, RICHARD

Rychnevsky, Richard. Uvod do vyssi matematiky. (Vyd. 1.) Praha, Statni pedagogicke nakl., 1954. 232. p. (Ucebni texty vysokych skol) (Introduction to higher mathematics; a textbook. 1st ed.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 11, Nov. 1955, Uncl.

RYCHTAR, J.

Continuous flow, economy, and quality constitute our program in building. p. 233.

(POZEMNI STAVBY Vol. 2, no. 8, Aug. 1954, Praha)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4,
No. 11, Nov. 1955, Uncl.

BECHTER, Karel

Example of the Kovena National Enterprise for other
enterprises. Dravo 19 no.1:29-30 Ja'64.

POLIVKA, D.; KRASNY, F.; RYCHTARIK, E.

Certain clinical experiences with bone transplantation. Acta chir. orthop. traum. cech. 26 no.1:5-8 Feb 59.

1. Ortopedická klinika v Plzni, prednosta doc. dr. D. Polivka. D. P., Plzen Marxoca 13.

(BONE AND BONES, transpl.
clin. aspects (Cz))

RYCHTARIK, J.

"Device for removal of varnish insulation coats from wires." p. 116

TECHNICKA PRACA. (Rada vedeckych technickych spolocnosti pri Slovenskej akademii vied) Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 7, no. 3, 1955.

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, Sept 1959

Uncl.

RYCHTARIK, V.

GEOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

Periodicals: ZA KRASAMI DCHOVA Vol. 4, no. 7, July 1958

RYCHTARIK, V. Krakowiak in the rapids of the Dunajec River. p. 156.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 5,
May 1959, Unclass.

L 33540-66

ACC NR: 2.62/1001

SOURCE CODE: 02/0004/65/000/003/0290/0294

AUTHOR: Gochtarik, Vasily (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Loading capacity of transistors in dynamic service

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika, no. 8, 1965, 290-294

TOPIC TAGS: transistor, electronic engineering

ABSTRACT: The article describes a procedure with which the dynamic thermal values of transistors can be obtained experimentally and by calculation, and how the procedure is used in checking the loading capacity of transistors functioning in dynamic service. The method can be used for most pulse and switching conditions. Orig. art. has: 12 figures and 24 formulas. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 008

Card 1/1

0915

244

Rychter, L.

Distr: 4E3b/4E2c(j)

Liquid-liquid equilibrium for the system butene-1,3-butadiene-ammoniacal copper(I) acetate. J. Popelka and L. Rychter (Výzkumný ústav kaučuku, Gottwaldov, Czech.). *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun.* 24, 3553-61(1959)(in German).—The equil. for the systems 1-butene-1,3-butadiene-AcOCu at -10° , 2-butene-1,3-butadiene-AcOCu at -10° , and for the mixt. butenes-1,3-butadiene-AcOCu at $-10, 0, +10, 20, 30$, and 38° are reported together with correlation relations between these equil. The soly. of 1-butene, 2-butene, and 1,3-butadiene in AcOCu is tabulated in relation to temp. AcOCu is a more selective solvent for butadiene than for the butenes; 1-butene is more sol. than 2-butene, the soly. of all hydrocarbons mentioned in AcOCu decreases with rising temp. AcOCu is not sol. in the hydrocarbons. The soly. of butadiene in AcOCu depends on the compn. of the soln. in that it is directly proportional to the content of Cu^+ . For the correlation of equil. the equation $s_1 = c_1/(a + bc_1)$ was used, where s_1 is the concn. of butadiene in the solvent phase in wt. %, c_1 is the concn. of butadiene in the hydrocarbon phase in wt. fractions, and a and b are consts. The importance of the measured equil. for construction of an app. for the extrn. of butadiene is discussed. L. J. Urbánek—

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RYCHTERA, Miroslav, inz.

Influence of previous climatic conditions on the degradation of electric properties of insulating materials in humid surroundings. Slaboproudy obzor 24 no.12:694-696 D'63.

1. Statni vyzkumny ustav silnoproutde elektrotechniky,
Praha-Bechovice.

RYCHTER, Miroslaw, inż.

Research on climatic requirements for electric technology in Czechoslovakia. Bud okretowe Warszawa 6 no.10:312-317 '61.

1. Panstwowy instytut badawczy elektrotechniki silnopradowej Praha-Bechovice (CSRS).

(Czechoslovakia--Climatology)
(Czechoslovakia--Electricity)

S/081/62/000/012/007/063
B168/B101

AUTHORS: Czerwiński, Zenon, Zabrocki, Władysław, Rychter, Stanisław

TITLE: Changes in the surface of crystals of $\text{NaBr} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and
 $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ under the influence of adsorbed ions

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 12, 1962, 38, abstract
12B249 (Studia Soc. scient. torunensis, v. 3, no. 1, 1961,
1 - 36)

TEXT: In order to explain the changes in habit of crystals of $\text{NaBr} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ growing from a saturated solution when admixtures are added, the surface tension and viscosity were measured and the number of ions adsorbed on the surface of the forming crystals was determined. It was established that this number depends on the size of the crystals and that the nature of the changes in habit is determined entirely by the "physical" adsorption. X-ray examinations confirm this conclusion.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

DANIECKI, Wladyslaw, prof.; RYCHTER, Stefan, mgr inz.

Computation of ferroconcrete structures, considering the plastic moment equation. Inz i bud 20 no.10: Supplement: Maly por konstr 4 no.6:33-35 0 '63.

1. Politechnika, Warszawa.

RYCHTER W.

Samochody (Motorcars) by W. Rychter. Reported in New Books (Nowe Ksiazki.)
February 15, 1956. No. 4.

RYCHTER, W.

"A bicycle and its manufacture."
(Horyzonty Techniki, Vol 6 No 1 Jan 1953 Warszawa)

p. 8

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol 2 No 9 Library of Congress Sept 53 Uncl

RYCHTER, W.

"Three Years of Hortek." p. 119 (HORYZONTY TECHNIKI, Vol. 6, No. 3, Mar. 1953) Warszawa

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 2, No. 10.
October 1953, Unclassified.

RYCHTER, W.

"The Producer of Low-Quality Products As Our Enemy." p. 158
(Horyzenty Techniki, Vol. 7, No. 3, Mar. 1954, Warszawa)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 6, Library of Congress, June,
1954, Ucl.

RYCHTER, W.

"Mechanisms regulate traffic movement", p. 528 (Horyzonty Techniki, Vol. 6, no. 12, Dec. 1953, Warszawa)

Vol. 3, No. 3

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions,/Library of Congress, March 1954, Uncl.

RYCHTER, W.

"Taking Care of the Machines." p. 62 (HORYZONTY TECHNIKI, Vol. 6, No. 2, Feb. 1953)
Warszawa

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 2, No. 10,
October 1953. Unclassified.

Rychter W.
RYCHTER, W.

The dual measure.

p. 282 (Motoryzacja) Vol. 12, No. 10, Oct. 1957, Warszawa, Poland

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 74 NO. 1, JAN. 1958

RYCHTER, W.

Analysis of accidents as a basis of preventing them. P. 36
MOTORYZACJA (Ministerstwo Transportu Drogowego i Lotniczego)
Warszawa Vol. 11, no. 2, Feb. 1956

SOURCE: REAL LC Vol. 5, no. 7, July 1956

RYCHTER, Witold, inz.; WOJCIECHOWSKI, Jozef, mgr

The new Polish road traffic statute. Pt.1. Motor 11 no.42:3
21 0 '62.

RYCHTER, Z.

14895. Blood of chick embryos. VI. Average life span of primitive erythrocytes and rôle of mitoses in circulation in their proliferation. L. Lemož and Z. Ryčter *Czech Morfol.*, 1956, 4, 27-42 (Dept. of Anatomy, Fac. of Med., Charles Univ., Prague, Czechoslovakia). The average life span of primitive erythrocytes in the circulation of chick embryos was 8.1 days whilst their max. life span did not exceed 22 days. Mitotic and statokinetic indices indicated that 44.3% of the total of primitive erythrocytes were produced by mitoses occurring in the circulating cells. The greatest increase in the total primitive erythrocytes no. in the circulation occurred on the 4th and 5th day of embryonic development. The so-called degenerate cells are not remnants of disintegrated primitive erythrocytes, but true thrombocytes. (Czech, English summary) A. ACRON

RYCHTER, Witold, inz.; WOJCIECHOWSKI, Jozef, mgr.

The new Polish road traffic statute. Pt. 3. Motor ll no.44:10
4 N '62.

RYCHTER, Z.; LEMEZ, L.

The vascular system of the chick embryo, XIV. The influence of the suppression of various yolk sac vessels and aortic arches on the 2nd day of development on the size-ratio of the left and right etc on the 4th day of incubation. Cesk. morf. 12 no.2: 203-213 '64

1. Z anatomickeho ustavu fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi university Karlovy v Praze; prednosta prof.dr. L.Borovansky.

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RYCHTER, Z.; LEMEZ, L.

Status and viewpoints on current teratology in relation to
experimental embryology. Cesk. fysiол. 12 no. 2:95-104 Mr '63.

1. Anatomicky ustav fak. vseob. lek. KU, Praha.
(EMBRYOLOGY) (ABNORMALITIES)

RYCHTER, Z.; LEMEZ, L.

Importance and methods of the experimental study of congenital defects. Cesk. pediat. 18 no.5:432-441 My '63.

1. Anatomicky ustav fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi KU v Praze,
prednosta prof. dr. L. Borovansky.
(ABNORMALITIES) (HEART DEFECTS, CONGENITAL)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Z. RYCHTER and L. LEMEZ, Department of Anatomy of the Faculty of General Medicine of Charles University (/natomicky ustav fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi KU [Karlove University],) Prague.

"The Status and Perspectives of Modern Teratology with Regard to Experimental Embryology."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 12, No 2, 1963; pp 95-104.

Abstract: Review of the literature on various aspects of descriptive, experimental and clinical teratology; genetics and epidemiology of congenital malformations; organizations and publications dealing with this field. Many experimental studies are reviewed briefly including work with various physical and chemical agents such as drugs. Twelve Czech, 2 Soviet and about 50 Western references.

1/1

RYCHTER, Zdenek; LEMEZ, Leo

Vascular system of the chick embryo. Part 12 : Experimental shifting
of the root of the coeliac artery. Cs morfologie 10 no.2:125-138 '62.

1. Anatomicky ustav fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi, Praha.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological). Circulatory System. Blood Vessels. S

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur : Biologiya, No 1, 1959, No. 2938

Author : Rychter, Zdenek

Inst : Not given

Title : The Vascular System of a Chick Embryo. II. Introductory Report on Experimental Cutting of the Aortic Arches on the Fourth Day of Embryonal Life

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. morf., 1957, 5, No 3, 237-254

Abstract : A new experimental method of clamping aortic arches (AA) in a chick embryo by special silver clamps is described. By means of special forceps, a glass knife and glass hook, the chorion is dissected and the amniotic sac is incised. Incision of extra-embryonic membranes does not have any appreciable influence on

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological). Circulatory System. Blood Vessels. S

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 1, 1959, No. 2938

the future development of the fetus. The silver clamps were applied on various AA of the fetus for a period not exceeding 48 hours. By themselves the clamps did not produce any pathological changes in the tissues of the embryo. It was established that exclusion of the 3rd and 6th AA on the right side and 4th and 6th AA on the left side brings a complete disappearance of those AA. When the 3rd left AA is excluded an elongation of the left carotid artery is observed. Exclusion of the 4th right AA sometimes brings about its disappearance but more often is accompanied by the appearance of a new AA from the 3rd right AA or from the 3rd right and left AA. When the 4th right AA is excluded, in 75% of cases the arch of the aorta develops from the 3rd right

Card 2/3

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological). Circulatory System. Blood Vessels. S

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001446410020-9"

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 1, 1959, No. 2938

AA. Data are also submitted on changes of the carotid, subclavian and pulmonary arteries after application of clamps on various AA of chick embryos. Part I see RZhBiol., 1958, 31300. -- M. B. Novikov

Card 3/3

RYCHTER, Z.

Development of the size of the left and right eye in the chick embryo from the 1.5 - 12th day of incubation. Cesk. morf. 11 no.4:317-327 '63.

1. Z anatomickeho ustavu fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi university Karlovy v Praze Prednosta: prof. Dr. L. Borovansky.
(EYE) (ABNORMALITIES)

RYCHTER, Z.; LEMEZ, L.

Vascular system of the chick embryo. XIII. Effect of experimental interventions on the size-ratio of the left and right eye before the 8th day of embryonal development. Cesk. morf. 11 no.4:328-336 '63.

1. Z anatomickeho ustavu fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi university Karlovy v Praze Prednosta: prof. dr. L. Borovansky.
(EYE) (BLOOD VESSELS) (ABNORMALITIES)

RYCHTER, Z.

Evaluation of colchicine derivatives in vitro. R. Holešková and Z. Rychter (Charles Univ., Prague). *Biol. Listy, Suppl.* 17:1-10 (1950). Colchicine derivs. were increasingly effective on the mitosis of embryonic chicken fibroblasts in the following order: Isoethylcolchicine (inactive), *N*-formylcolchicine, *N*-formylcolchicine, colchicamide. Oldrich Sebek

HOLECKOVA, E.; RYCHTER, Z.

Investigations on the effect of colchicine derivatives in vitro.
Biol.listy 31 Suppl:100-103 2 Jan 1951. (CML 20:9)

1. Of the Institute of Biology, Work Group of Prof. B. Sekla,
M.D., and of the Institute of Anatomy, both of the Medical
Faculty of Charles University, Prague (Head of Institute of
Anatomy--Prof. L. Borovansky, M.D.).

RYCHTER, Zdenek; LEMEZ, Leo

Vascular system of the chick embryo. VIII. The relation of the experimentally produced left-arcus aorta to the right ventricle. Cs morfologie 9 no.1:55-68 '61. (EEAI 10:5)

1. Anatomicky ustav lekarske fakulty Karlovy university, Praha.
(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM) (AORTA) (HEART) (BLOOD)

RYCHTER, Zdenek

Vascular system of the chick embryo. IX. Experimental occlusion of four and five aortic arches on the 4th embryonic day. Cs morfologie 9 no.1:69-78 '61. (KEAI 10:5)

1. Anatomicky ustav lekarske fakulty Karlovy university, Praha.
(BLOOD) (AORTA) (CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM) (HEART)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Human and Animal Morphology - The Vascular System. S

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 5, 1959, 21487
Author : Rychter Zdeněk
Inst : -
Title : Means of Solving the Problem of the Occurrence of
Certain Congenital Cardiac Defects
Orig Pub : Vesmir, 1958, 37, No 3, 79-80
Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Human and Animal Morphology. Circulatory System

S-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, No 31300

Author : Rychter Zdenek, Lomez Leo.

Inst : Not Given

Title : The Vascular System of the Large Embryo. I. On the Problem of the Development and Experimental Morphology of Veins of the Yolk Sac.

Orig Pub : Goskosl. morfol., 1956, 4, No 2, 142-162

Abstract : For an explanation of the functional-morphological peculiarities of veins of the yolk sac, a method is proposed of their compression by silver wire clamping. Changes of the blood flow set in immediately after the imposition of clamps and determine the formation of collateral blood-circulation, the tracts and direction of which are not changed henceforth. Only the lumen of the vessel is increased. The vein is recanalized around the compression, usually on the side where the yolk sac was perforated. The trunks v. v. vitelline

Card : 1/2

RYCHTER, Z.

We shall instruct the valuable pilot-citizens. p. 261. (SKRZYDLATA POLSKA,
Vol. 10, No. 17, Apr. 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec.
1954, Uncl.

RYCHTER, Zdenek; LEMEZ, LEO

The vascular system of chick embryos. XII. Experimental shifting of the root of the celiac artery. Cesk. mrof. 10 no.2:125-138 '62.

1. Anatomicky ustav fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi v Praze, prednosta, prof. dr L.Borovansky.
(CELIAC ARTERY embryol)

Med
1489. Vascular system of chick embryo. L. Berelchman and experimental morphology of yolk sac veins. Z. Rychter and L. Lemet. Czech. Med. J., 1958, 4, 152-162 (Dept. of Anat., Fac. of Med., Charles Univ., Prague, Czechoslovakia).—The development of the yolk sac venous pattern with its variations and anomalies is described. By means of experimental closure of yolk sac vessels using a microclip, the mode of development of collateral circulation was observed. Results make it possible to predict the changes in the vascular area produced by closing any venous trunk. (Czech. English summary)
A. ACKROYD

RYCHTER, Zdenek

The vascular system of the chicken embryo. X. Experimental occlusion of two and three aortic arches on the 4th embryonic day. Cs morfologie 9 no.3:294-310 '61.

1. Anatomicky ustav lekarske fakulty Karlovy university v Praze, prednosta prof. dr. L. Borovansky.

(POULTRY)

RYCHTER, Z.; LEMEZ, L.

The vascular system of the chick embryo, XV. Changes in the localization of the laminary blood streams of the main venous inflows to the heart in the aortic arches following experimental suppression of some yolk sac vessels on the 2nd day of incubation as related to the left microphthalmia. Cesk. morf. 12 no.3:268-282 '64

1. Z anatomickeho ustavu fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi university Karolovy v Praze; prednosta: prof. dr. L. Borovansky.

RYCHTER, Zdenek; LEMEZ, Leo

The vascular system of the chicken embryo. XI. Effect of the occlusion of some aortic arches on the experimental coarctation of the aorta. Cs morfologie 9 no.3:311-322 '61.

1. Anatomicky ustav fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi Karlovy university v Praze, prednosta prof. dr. L. Borovansky.

(POULTRY)

Z/018/60/000/003/001/002
E073/E535

AUTHORS: Bartáková, B. and Rychtera, A.M.

TITLE: Aluminium Rotors in the Tropics

PERIODICAL: Elektrotechnik, 1960, No.3, pp.68-69

TEXT: A number of authors argue against using rotors with cast aluminium windings and support their arguments by photographs which indicate damage suffered by aluminium cages. On the other hand, the results of corrosion tests support the opposite view. The difficulties caused by this uncertainty are particularly grave in the case of small motors, since for these it would be economically prohibitive to apply specially a manufacturing technology completely different from the one currently used. At the second conference on tropicalization held in Budapest in 1957 it was decided that all the Socialist Bloc countries should participate in solving this problem. The test results available have shown that the greatest danger to the functioning of the motors is not the corrosion of the squirrel cage but the corrosion of the dynamo sheet. The aluminium will not corrode in a humid medium provided that pure first-melt aluminium has been used for the squirrel cage. However, fulfilment of this condition is not always a simple

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matter. Although the aluminium E-Al ČSN 42 4004 has a guaranteed purity of 99.5%, quality control is not usually applied since the available methods are fairly lengthy and laborious. The aluminium is contaminated most during manufacture of the cage. The surface of the bath is exposed to an atmosphere that is highly contaminated with dust and with coke combustion products. Residues of gatings which are removed from the manufactured cages are thrown back into the bath after they have been moved about the floor and contaminated by adhering metal particles, dust and other impurities. To ensure that the cast metal remains pure it is necessary to make certain, by adequate reception tests, that the aluminium supplied has a satisfactory purity. The quantity of melted metal should be as small as possible, not exceeding 2 to 5 rotors. The metal should be molten in an induction furnace and gatings and other scrap should not be thrown back into the bath. Furthermore, some of the castings should be subjected to corrosion tests in a humid and saline atmosphere. The corrosion stability of aluminium can be improved by a coat of varnish. Practical tests have shown that it is not necessary to fear electrolytic corrosion due to contact

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between aluminium and steel under humid conditions. The difference in the electrolytic potential of pure aluminium and steel is relatively small and ions of aluminium will collect on the steel in the neighbourhood of the area of contact and thus form a protective coating. The main problem is the protection of the dynamo sheets, since they are subjected to rapid corrosion, particularly at the edges. First, the protection of the individual sheets was solved without verifying to what extent this is important. Experiments were made consisting of exposure to an artificially produced humid atmosphere of rotors with cast squirrel cages; one part of the rotors was made of sheets varnished prior to casting the cages, whilst the other part was without such varnish protection. After 56 days the rotors were cut in transverse direction and taken apart. The sheets from both types were absolutely clean. To eliminate freak results the experiment was repeated several times and the same treatment was given to rotors of motors exposed over long periods to tropical conditions. No corrosion could be detected at the surfaces of the sheets. This surprising result is attributed to the fact that the strong contraction of the sheets does not allow diffusion of water vapour between the sheets. Owing
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to the fact that after casting the cage, the rotor has still to be machined, varnishing of the sheet surfaces will not give any protection of the edges at the surface of the rotor. No varnishing is necessary for rotor or stator sheets designed to carry cast aluminium windings. In some cases varnishing is even a disadvantage since it reduces the filling factor, which is undesirable in the case of small motors. Thus, the problem remains of protecting the rotor surface in which there is corrosion regardless of whether the sheet surfaces are or are not protected. Current type varnishes would have to be about 100 μ thick, which is inadmissible in the given case. In East Germany eleven different varnish systems were tried. A satisfactory system is composed of three layers. As varnishes alkyd modifications of melamine and urea resins were used. Although the protection of the surface is reliable, the thicknesses are quite considerable. Soviet engineers choose the varnish on the basis of the respective thermal class of the machine: glyptal varnishes for classes A, E, B, silicon varnishes for the classes F and H. It is pointed out in the respective report that manipulation of the varnished rotor

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must be carried out with great care, since they are liable to be easily damaged. In Czechoslovakia the problem is being dealt with by ČKD Česká Lípa jointly with VUSE. It is an advantage that the problem is studied by a plant manufacturing small rotary machinery, where it is realised that the protective layers must be thin. First tests on models have shown that without a prime coating, the varnish does not adhere properly and does not provide satisfactory anti-corrosion protection. It is also important to choose a varnish with adequate elasticity. The following system proved satisfactory: the finish machined and degreased rotor is coated with a prime coating S 2008 and then is sprayed with varnish O 1905, which is followed by spraying with a thin layer of O 2902. All the layers are produced using varnishes of very low viscosity. The success hinges on applying carefully the prime coating. Reliable anti-corrosion protection is achieved by a layer 18 to 20 μ thick. The intermediate layer can be omitted so that the elastic enamel O 2902 is sprayed directly onto the prime coating, thus reducing the thickness to 10-12 μ . A number of tests in the test chambers of VUSE have proved that such a carefully produced layer will ensure reliable protection. After 56 days the rotors

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remained entirely without damage, the varnish remained elastic and bright. The tests were made not only on freely placed rotors but also on rotors exposed to the influence of dilatations, which are damaging to the varnished layer, and the varnish was also exposed to heat. Flaking off of varnish occurred only after considerable stressing by centrifugal forces. It appears that the problem of surface protection of aluminium rotors has been to a large extent solved. The problem still remains of protecting miniature motors where even this layer of varnish is too thick or rotors where varnishing is not practicable at all. For the time being no other solution appears possible apart from enclosing such motors into spaces that are entirely sealed against the external atmosphere or using air-conditioning equipment. ✓

(Note: This is a virtually complete translation)

ASSOCIATION: SVÚSE, Běchovice

Card 6/6

RYCHTERA, M., inz.; BLAHNIK, R., dr.; FOREJT, Z.

Establishment of a climate station in mines for examination of the effect of mine environment on electric materials and electric installations. El tech obzor 52 no.10:567-568 10 '63.

1. Statni vyzkumny ustav silnoproutde elektrotechniky.

RYCHTERA, M., inz.

"Insulants" by J. Hassdenteufel. Reviewed by M. Rychtera.
Slaboproudy obzor 24 no.1:Suppl.: Literatura 24 no.1:11 '63.

RYCHENKO M. Iosif. inst. USSR.; NIDERFUROVA, Eva, prom. ped.

Relations between the natural microbial corrosion of electric insulation materials and their laboratory mold tests.

Silabopredy. order 26 no.1:37-43 Ma '65.

1. State Research Institute of Heavy Current Engineering, Bechovice. Submitted August 7, 1964.

RYCHTERA, Miroslav, inz.

Classification of degradation phenomena occurring in electrical materials and equipment in unfavorable atmospheric conditions. Slaboproudý obzor 23 no.9:511-517 S '62.

1. Statní výzkumný ústav silnoproudé elektrotechniky, Praha - Bechovice.

RYCHTERA, Miroslav, inz.; BLAHNIK, Roman, dr.

"Impregnation of winding of electric machines and apparatus" by
[inz.] Karel Makarius. Revkewed by Miroslav Rychtera and Roman
Blahnik. El tech obzor 51 no.12:668-669 D '62.

RYCHTERA, Miroslav, inz.

Comparing the effect of cyclical and constant moist surroundings
on dielectrics. Slaboproudý obzor 22 no.10:588-590 0 '61.

1. Statní výzkumný ústav silnoproudé elektrotechniky,
Bechovice u Prahy.

L 10472-66 EWP(t)/EWP(b) JD/WB/JK

ACC NR: AP6003700

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0039/65/026/001/0037/0043

AUTHOR: Rychtera, Miroslav—Rikhtera, M. (Engineer, Candidate of sciences); ^{44, 53} 64 B 44, 53

ORG: State Research Institute of Heavy Current Electrical Engineering, Bechovice
(Statni vyzkumny ustav silnoproute elektrotechniky)

TITLE: Relationship between natural microbial corrosion of electrical insulating materials and the relevant laboratory mold tests ^{44, 53} 18

SOURCE: Slaboprouty obzor, v. 26, no. 1, 1965, 37-43

TOPIC TAGS: electric insulator, electric insulation, corrosion, microbiology

ABSTRACT: On the basis of the critical temperature and relative humidity data published by various meteorological and atmospheric research stations, the surface of the Earth has been divided into four regions of different degrees of microbial-corrosion hazard. Laboratory mold tests with various test conditions (degrees of severity) have been developed for each of these regions. The selection of the test conditions is based on analyses of the meteorological data as well as on the results of long-term atmospheric tests of microbial corrosion, at several points characteristic of the individual regions. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 5 tables.

[JPRS]

SUB CODE: 09, 06 / SUBM DATE: 07Aug64 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 001

^{HW}
Card 1/1

UDC: 620.193.21.08

88226

24,2400 (1155, 1162, 1385)

Z/017/60/049/006/001/001
E073/E535

AUTHORS: Rychtera, Miroslav, Engineer and Blahník, Roman, Doctor

TITLE: Apparatus for Measuring Electrical and other Physical Properties of Dielectrics in a Medium of Exactly Defined Temperature and Humidity

PERIODICAL: Elektrotechnický obzor, 1960, Vol.49, No.6, pp.304-307

TEXT: Apparatus was designed and built which permits carrying out electrical and physical measurements under clearly defined varying temperatures and humidities at constant air pressures. The basic requirement is to create a well defined humidity of the medium. This is done on the basis of the principle that the relative air humidity at a given temperature ϑ_1 is a function of the absolute humidity. The absolute humidity (quantity of saturated water vapour) above an open water surface is a function of the temperature ϑ_2 of the water in the liquid state. Thus, by producing an appropriate absolute humidity as a result of evaporation of liquid water by choosing its temperature ϑ_2 , a specific relative humidity will be created in the space having a temperature ϑ_1 above the water surface. The experimental realisation of this principle is illustrated by Fig.2 representing two interconnected spaces with

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the respective temperatures ϑ_1 and ϑ_2 . The bottom space ("prostor B") contains water of the temperature ϑ_2 , whilst in the top space ("prostor A"), with a temperature ϑ_1 , a clearly defined relative water vapour pressure will exist. Calculation of the required temperature ϑ_2 of the water space to obtain the desired relative humidity in the space of the temperature ϑ_1 is based on plots of the absolute content of water vapour as a function of temperature for various relative humidities. It is obvious that for this purpose two independent thermostated spaces are required and a sketch of such equipment is shown in Fig.3. The equipment consists of three concentric cylinders forming the top measuring space, a thermally insulated base plate and a system of three concentric vessels of the bottom evaporation space. The entire equipment is mounted into a work table which also houses the regulation and control equipment. The main space, thermostated by means of a contact thermometer T_1 , is the space for carrying out the experiments, the bottom space, thermostated by means of the contact thermometer T_2 , is designed for establishing a water vapour concentration (absolute humidity) which is equal in both spaces. Above the equipment analytical scales are mounted which

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enable determining the quantity of water sorption by the specimen placed into the measuring space. Fast equalization of the humidity in the measuring space is achieved by mixing the air by means of a mixer. To prevent partial equalization of the temperatures between the bottom and the top space during the measurements, the connection between the two spaces for equalizing the humidity is limited to the barest minimum. The legend for Fig.3 is as follows:

1 - analytical scales, 2 - thread of the scales, 3 - tube protecting the thread, 4 - electromagnetic seal of the through-opening for the scales' thread, 5 - contact thermometer, 6 - interchangeable lid for measuring by weighing, 7 - top plate of the test space, 8 - concentric glass cylinders, 9 - insulator bushings, 10 - mixer, 11 - heater filaments (outer) of the measuring space, 12 - flexible leads, 13 - specimen under test, 14 - grating, 15 - heater filament (inner) of the measuring space, 16 - water mark with switch, 17 - valve for closing the humidity supply holes, 18 - lid, 19 - base plate, 20 - the external double-walled vessel, 21 - internal (evaporation) double-walled vessel, 22 - central simple vessel, 23 - water supply hose, 24 - handle for controlling

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the closing valve, 25 - scale, 26 - heater filament of the evaporation vessel. Separate sketches are included of the interchangeable lid 6 ("výměnné víko") and of the valve for closing the humidity supply holes 17 ("detail uzávěru"). The heating filaments are sub-divided into two groups, one for the temperature range 20 to 30°C and the other for the temperature range 30 to 45°C. The temperature is controlled on the basis of the values measured by the contact thermometers, which switch on or switch off the contactors of the appropriate heater elements by means of electronic relays. By means of the here described apparatus it is possible to carry out sorption measurements by weighing and to measure the electrical properties in a space with an accurately defined temperature and humidity. The thread of the analytical scales penetrates into the measuring space through an electromagnetic seal, which opens only for a short time whilst the weighing is being done. As a result of this, the humidity in the measuring space will not be affected. When measuring the insulation resistance, the bushings that pass through the top plate are heated with a d.c. current to a

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temperature above the dewpoint of the air in the measuring space. This is done to eliminate any influence of parasitic conductivity of the water film which may be condensed on the surface of the bushings. For measuring the breakdown strength, another replaceable lid is used, which has a safety valve that opens if an undesirable excess pressure builds up in the measuring space during high voltage tests. The electric breakdown strength and the dielectric loss factor can be measured at voltages up to 15 kV. For a temperature setting of 40°C, local nonuniformities in the temperature inside the measuring space did not exceed 1.1°C and the maximum fluctuations with time were 0.2°C. Thus, the temperature distribution was within $\pm 0.55^\circ\text{C}$ and the temperature fluctuation with time was $\pm 0.1^\circ\text{C}$. Consequently, the local nonuniformities in the relative humidity were within $\pm 2.5\%$, whilst the fluctuations in the relative humidity with time were within $\pm 0.5\%$. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Státní výzkumný ústav silnoproudé elektrotechniky
(State Research Institute for Heavy Current Electrical Engineering)

SUBMITTED: October 13, 1959
Card 5/7

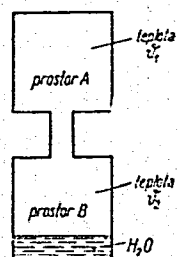
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Fig. 2



Obr. 2. Fyzikální princip zařízení.

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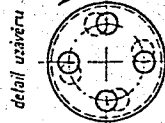
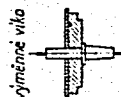
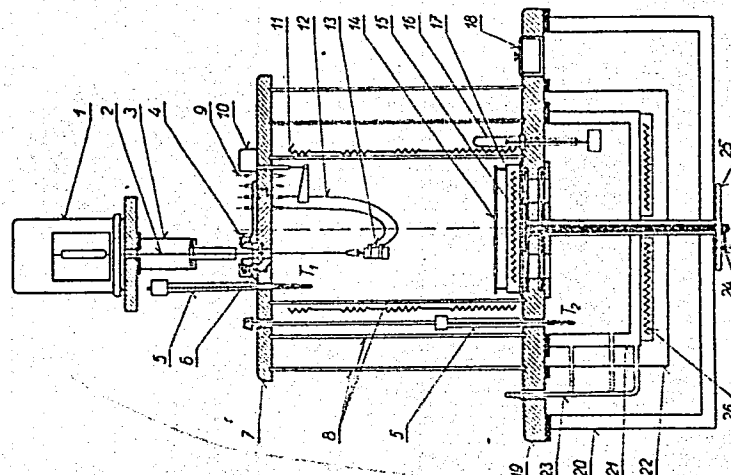


Fig. 3



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RYCHTERA, Miroslav, inz.

A new method of determining the changes of electrical properties of electrical materials and assemblies during atmospherical exposure tests. Slaboproudý obzor 22 no.11:650-653 N '61.

1. Statní výzkumný ústav silnoproudé elektrotechniky, Bechovice.

(Electrical engineering)

RYCHTERA, Miroslav, inz.; BLAHNIK, Roman, dr.

Kinetics of the moistening of a varnish film and the change in its breakdown voltage in a medium of water vapor of relative high tension. El tech obzor 51 no.7:352-356 J1 '62.

1. Státní výzkumný ústav silnoproude elektrotechniky.

27432

Z/039/61/022/010/002/002
I253/D302

9,2000 (1001, 1159, 1385)

AUTHOR: Rychtera, Miroslav, Engineer

TITLE: Comparison of effects upon dielectrics exposed to cyclic and continuous humidity

PERIODICAL: Slaboproudý obzor, v. 22, no. 10, 1961, 588-590

TEXT: Tests were conducted to determine whether exposure of dielectrics to cyclic humidity fluctuations under normal atmospheric conditions is more destructive than exposure to constant humidity, and how cyclic and constant humidity, tested under humid heat, would affect them. Although a variety of tests recommended, no conclusive decision has as yet been made on whether the tests should be carried out under exposure to cyclic or constant humidity. The tests described were performed on non-porous dielectrics, predominantly of macromolecular compounds, whose moisturization is mainly effected by the process of activated diffusion according to Fick's law of diffusion. It could be derived that the rate of moisturization of these dielectrics mainly depends on the pressure of water vapors in the air, the equilibrium of moisture in these dielectrics depending on the relative humidity in

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D253/11302

Comparison of effects ...

the air. If a non-porous dielectric is exposed to a constant degree of humidity, the moisturization process approximates Fick's equation. If, however, a constant relative humidity is maintained and when changing the absolute humidity in the air, an alternation of rapid and slow moisturization of the dielectric takes place. Results of tests conducted under both climatic conditions with exposure periods of 150 days have shown that a climate with cyclic humidity will cause a much larger decrease of the dielectric's insulation resistance than a constant climate, even if temperature and average relative and absolute humidity of both climates are equal. Larger changes caused by cyclic humidity are attributed to hysteresis effects during alternating sorptions and adsorptions of humidity within the dielectric. The tests have further shown that research should be conducted under cyclic rather than constant climatic conditions. There are 2 figures and 8 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: Anonym, Basic Climatic and Mechanical Robustness Testing Procedure for Components, IEC, 1960; B. Bartáková: Methods of Climatic Tests. Simulation of Tropical Atmospheres. Technical Digest 1960, no. 12, p. 23.

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Comparison of effects ...

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Z/039/61/022/010/002/002
D253/D302

ASSOCIATION : Státní výzkumný ústav silnoproudé elektrotechniky,
Běchovice u Prahy (State Research Institute of Heavy-
Current Engineering, Běchovice near Prague).

Submitted : June 1, 1951

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26894

Z/039/61/022/011/001/006
0291/0304

9.24/10 (1202, 1159)

AUTHOR: Rychtera, Miroslav, Engineer

TITLE: A new method of investigating electrical-property changes of electrotechnical materials and assemblies during atmospheric tests

PERIODICAL: Slaboproudý obzor, v. 22, no. 11, 1961, 650-653

TEXT: The article criticizes the tropicalization test method previously used in Chinese climatic-test stations, suggests and evaluates a modified atmospheric-test method where a number of electrical and meteorological measurements are made at greater intervals. Atmospheric tests of electrotechnical materials in the tropical climate of southeast China began in 1955 and consist, generally, in measuring electrical properties of specimens and the temperature and humidity of air at intervals of 7 - 21 days, and plotting graphically the results vs. exposure time. This test method has disadvantages which must not be ignored. The measured external and internal deterioration of insulator properties

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D291/D504

arises from a reversible component (due to the weather) and an irreversible component (due to the climate). However, the conventional test method measures only the sum of these two components so that the reversible deterioration component cannot be defined and obtained test results cannot be properly evaluated. In the new test method, a series of electrical and meteorological (temperature and humidity) measurements are made at intervals of 2 months, for 3 - 5 subsequent days, at 0800, 1400, and 2100 hours. This modified test method was verified in simulated tests, performed for 1 year on insulator specimens in an improvised atmospheric-test chamber in Prague. It was found that data, measured on three subsequent days, differed considerably due to varying weather conditions (reversible surface effect) and insulation-resistance values were measured which were 1,000 - 10,000 times greater or smaller. The test results can be evaluated in several ways, e.g. by selecting those values which were measured under equal weather conditions, thus determining the irreversible climatic influence, or by calculating the mean values of all measurements made during a 3-day period, thus determining the insulator deterioration dependent on climatic exposure,

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D291/D304

A new method of investigating ...

etc. In conclusion the author states that the modified climatic test method allows an objective evaluation of results. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 6 Soviet-bloc references. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: M. Rychtera: Factors of Acceleration of the Artificial Climatic Test "Cyclic Damp Heat" for Dielectrics in Comparison with Exposures in the Humid Tropics. Acta Technica 1960, no. 5, pp 441-458.

ASSOCIATION: Státní výzkumný ústav silnoproudé elektrotechniky,
Běchovice (State Research Institute for Heavy-Current
Engineering in Běchovice)

SUBMITTED: June 6, 1961

Card 3/3

RYCHTERA, M.

Designs for installing high-tension equipment in tropical areas.

p. 286 (Elektrotechnik) Vol. 12, no. 9, Sept. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, Jan. 1958

RYCHTERA, Miroslav, inz.

Czechoslovak research on electrotechnology under climatic conditions.
El tech obzor 52 no.2:98-100 F '63.

1. Statni vyzkumny ustav silnoprroude elektrotechniky.

Z/039/62/023/009/002/003
D407/D301

AUTHOR: Rychtera, Miroslav, Engineer

TITLE: Classification of degradation events occurring in electrical-engineering materials or electrical equipment in unfavorable atmospheres

PERIODICAL: Slaboproudý obzor, v. 23, no. 9, 1962, 511-517

TEXT: The author phenomenologically investigates the causes and effects of degradation occurring in electrical materials and components exposed to unfavorable atmospheric conditions. The paper is intended as a contribution to further research on atmospheric-degradation phenomena and the design of laboratory equipment for simulating such phenomena. After description of general classification viewpoints, investigation of the duration of individual degradation events, and determination of the regeneration ability of caused degradation, the author tabulates degradation causes and effects. He distinguishes between sudden and long-lasting degradation events which may cause permanent, reversible, and/or transient

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RYCHTERA, Miroslav, inz.

Accelerating factors in a model climatic "humid heat in cycles" test for dielectrics compared to atmospheric exposure in the humid tropics. Slaboproudý obzor 21 no.8:480-484 Ag '60. (EEAI 10:1)

1. Statní výzkumný ústav silnoproude elektrotechniky, Bechovice u Prahy.

(Dielectrics)

RYCHTERA, M.

Electrical engineering climatology in Czechoslovakia and abroad. p. 473.

SLABOPROUDY OBZOR. (Ministerstvo vesobecního strojírenství, Ministerstvo, spoju
a Československa, vědecko-technická společnost, sekce elektrotechnika) Praha,
Czechoslovakia, Vol. 20, No. 7, July 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 11,
November 1959.

Uncl.